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A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE PLANTS COLLECTED
BY DR. F. E. BLAISDELL AT NOME CITY, ALASKA.

ALICE EASTWOOD.

[Continued from p. 149]

SAXIFRAGACEAE.

83. *CHRYSOSPLENIUM TETRANDRUM* Fries. Bot. Not. 193.—Leaves reniform, crenately 5-lobed: flowers green, inconspicuous: in fruit the carpels separate, showing the tiny red seeds, each of which is fastened to the walls of the capsule by a slender, very short funiculus. The entire plant is perfectly smooth and less than 1^{dm} high.

Comparison made from description by Dr. J. N. Rose, in BOT. GAZ. 23: 275.

84. *PARNASSIA KOTZEBUEI* Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea 1: 549. 1826.—Scapes 6–15^{cm} high, slender, usually with a cauline leaf near the base: leaves clustered at base, ovate to orbicular, on petioles once or twice the length of the blade (that on the stem leaf very short): sepals oblong, a little shorter than the petals: petals white, 3–5-nerved, elliptical: stamens with filaments varying in length, shorter than the petals; anthers orbicular, notched at each end, more deeply so at base; staminodia yellow, 3–5 united, inserted at the base of each petal: capsule surpassing the persistent floral organs; stigma sessile, of four spherical lobes.

Type locality: "in insula Unalaschka ad Sinus bonae spei, Escholtzii et St. Laurentii."

85. *PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS* L. Sp. Pl. 273. 1753.—Scape slender, 6–20^{cm} high, with one cauline leaf below the middle, sessile and cordate clasping: radical leaves on slender petioles, orbicular-ovate, obtuse, usually cordate at base: sepals linear-oblong, callous-tipped, half shorter than the petals: petals sessile, broadly elliptical, white, 5-veined, obtuse or emarginate at apex: staminodia 16, united and unguiculate; stamens with filaments varying

in length, shorter than the petals, linear-attenuate; anthers elliptical: capsule purplish, with the stigmatic lobes recurved.

Type range: "in Europae uliginosis."

86. *SAXIFRAGA ADSCENDENS* L. Sp. Pl. 405. 1753.—A low, small-flowered species, with the small rosulate radical leaves pedately 3-cleft: flowers paniced, the peduncles stipitate-glandular below, glandular-puberulent above: petals slightly surpassing the obtuse sepals, white, and with noticeable parallel venation.

Type range: "in Pyrenaeis Baldo, Tauro Rastadiensi."

87. *SAXIFRAGA BRONCHIALIS* L. Sp. Pl. 400. 1753.—Matted at base with low slender stems rising from a rosulate tuft of leaves; these linear, acute, with conspicuous white-ciliate margins; stem leaves linear, appressed: flowers yellowish-white, dotted with yellow, smooth except for a few scattered short gland-tipped hairs: petals oblong, unguiculate,

This is quite unlike the plant of the Rocky mountain region which has been included under this species.

Type range: "in Sibiria."

88. *SAXIFRAGA COMOSA* Britton Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 5: 178. 1894. *Saxifraga stellaris comosa* Poir in Lam. Encycl. 6: 680. 1804.—Scape slender, sparingly glandular-villous, about 8–12^{cm} high, naked up to the little bunches of leaves which take the place of flowers: flowers when present terminating the scape: calyx with minute, roundish, purple divisions: petals with oblong blades, white with two yellow spots at base, truncate or cordate at base, oblong, acute, 3^{mm} long; claw one-third as long as the blade: stamens with flat linear-acuminate filaments, shorter than the petals; anthers suborbicular, dark purple: leaves in a cluster at base, broadly oblanceolate, toothed at apex, sparingly ciliate with bristly hairs.

89. *SAXIFRAGA FLAGELLARIS* Willd. ex Sternb. Rev. Saxifrag. 25, *pl.* 6. 1812; Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 253. *pl.* 87.—A well-marked species, sending out long filiform runners which root at the ends: dead leaves densely imbricated on the caudex, obovate-spatulate, conspicuously ciliate; upper leaves and stem

glandular: corolla bright yellow, with obovate petals about 1^{cm} long.

90. *SAXIFRAGA HIERACIFOLIA* Waldst. & Kit. Pl. Rar. Hung. 1: 17. *pl.* 18. 1802-1812; Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 249.—This belongs to the group which includes *S. nivalis* L., and is distinguished by black-purple flowers which are interruptedly spicate-glomerate. The pollen is bright orange. The scape is clothed with viscid-arachnoid jointed hairs, and sometimes has one leaf. Radical leaves elliptical-oblong, with margined petioles and crenate margins.

91. *SAXIFRAGA HIRCULIS* L. Sp. Pl. 402. 1753.—Stems matted at base, clothed with oblanceolate, dead, brown leaves: leaves few on the stem, clothed with jointed arachnoid brownish hairs: flowers few on each stem: petals yellow, linear-oblong, obtuse, about 1^{cm} long, the lower half generally orange-dotted.

This is a beautiful and showy species.

Type range: "in Suecia, Helvetia, Lapponia, Sibiria."

92. *SAXIFRAGA OPPOSITIFOLIA* L. Sp. Pl. 402. 1753.—Stems prostrate, creeping: leaves imbricated in fours, fleshy, ciliate, with a pore in the center of each near the apex: stem one-flowered, 12^{mm} high, one-leaved: capsule surpassing the divisions of the calyx: stamens shorter than the petals, which in the specimens examined were withered.

Type range: "in rupibus Alpium Spitzbergensium, Lapponicarum, Pyrenaicarum, Helveticarum."

93. *SAXIFRAGA PUNCTATA* L. Sp. Pl. 401. 1753.—Leaves all radical, reniform, crenate-dentate: flowers small, white, at first capitate-corymbose, later in fruit becoming paniced: white petals ovate with cuneate base, retuse apex, and punctate with tiny numerous close dots: pubescence viscid-arachnoid with the hairs on the upper part of the stem gland-tipped: follicles tinged with purple, divaricate, tipped with sessile stigmas: the specimens are variable in size, from 5^{cm} to 1-2^{dm}.

Type range: "in Sibiria."

94. *SAXIFRAGA RIVULARIS* L. Sp. Pl. 404. 1753.—A small-flowered species with many low stems from fibrous roots: leaves

3-5-lobed, very small, cuneate at base, the pubescence arachnoid with woolly viscid hairs: flowers few, terminating the slender branches: calyx often with purple-tipped divisions: petals white, tinged with purple, oblong, veiny: stigmas sessile, divaricate.

Type range: "ad Alpium Lapponicarum latera et rivulos."

95. *SAXIFRAGA RICHARDSONIANA* Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. 1:247. 1840.—About 3^{dm} high, with orbicular-reniform leaves 2.5-5^{cm} broad: petioles, scapes, and lower surface of leaves clothed with scattered black glands, leaf margins doubly dentate: flowers large, in racemes that become spiciform: acuminate sepals purplish, with few gland-tipped hairs: petals white, unguiculate, obovate-elliptical, abruptly acuminate, twice as long as the sepals.

This is beautifully figured in *Botany Beechey* under the name of *S. Nelsoniana* H. & A., p. 124. *pl.* 29.

ROSACEAE.

96. *COMARUM PALUSTRE* L. Sp. Pl. 502. 1753.—Stems erect, with few compound leaves, each consisting of 5 oblong-obovate leaflets with deeply serrate-dentate margins, green on the upper surface, pale beneath: all parts of the flowers red-purple, the petals much shorter than the sepals.

Type range: "in Europa uliginosis."

97. *DRYAS OCTOPETALA* L. Sp. Pl. 501. 1753.—This beautiful plant is widely spread through both parts of the northern hemisphere, forming mats: leaves oblong, pinnately lobed with oblong lobes, hairy, margins revolute, veiny and glossy on the upper surface, white tomentose on the lower: corolla white, 2.5^{cm} in diameter: calyx with narrowly linear divisions clothed with black hairs: fruiting akenes tipped with feathery styles resembling those of *Pulsatilla*.

Type range: "in Alpibus Lapponicis, Helveticis, Austriacis, Sabandicis, Hibernicis, Sibiricis."

97a. *DRYAS INTEGRIFOLIA* Vahl. in Scriv. Naturh. Selsk. Kjoeb. 4: 11. 1798.—Similar to the preceding, but with leaves narrower, the margins entire and revolute.

98. *GEUM ROSSII* Seringe, DC. Prodr. **11**: 553. 1825. *Sieversia Rossii* R. Brown, Parry's First Voy. App. 276. 1824.—Stems clothed at base with the brown sheathing petioles and stipules of dead leaves, glabrous below, 3^{cm}–3^{dm} high, 1 or 2-flowered, with some bract-like leaves scattered along the flowering stem: leaves interruptedly pinnate, the larger divisions irregularly lobed at the top, the smaller ones much smaller, entire: calyx open-campanulate, often brownish-red, pubescent: corolla yellow, 2^{cm} in diameter, with the petals suborbicular, obcordate, veiny: stamens numerous on filiform filaments inserted on the calyx: pistils with very slender straight styles and akenes hispid with upwardly spreading hairs.

Superficially this resembles some species of *Potentilla*.

99. *POTENTILLA BIFLORA* Willd. ex Schlecht. in Gen. Naturf. Fr. Berol. Mag. **7**: 297. 1813.—Caudex clothed with brown broad sheathing stipules: leaves with linear, revolute divisions, hairy on the margins and lower surface, and with a tuft of hairs at the apex: scapes 1–2-flowered: calyx appendages linear, narrower than the ovate divisions, almost equaling them in length: petals obcordate, with the base a deeper yellow than the upper part: akenes glabrous, reddish at summit and tipped with long reddish styles, at base beset with long hairs which give the receptacle a woolly appearance.

100. *POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA* L. Sp. Pl. 495. 1753.—A widely distributed species, and easily distinguished from the other species by its shrubby habit. The akenes are woolly, and the corolla yellow, 2^{cm} in diameter.

Type range: "in Eboraco, Anglia, Oelandia, Australi, Sibiria." This has been segregated from *Potentilla* by P. A. Rydberg as Rafinesque's *Dasi-phora* (Mem. Dept. Bot. Columb. Univ. **7**: 188).

101. *POTENTILLA UNIFLORA* Ledeb. Mem. Acad. Petersb. **5**: 543. 1812.—Cespitose, the caudex clothed with brown dry stipules: leaves cinereous on the upper surface, densely white-tomentose on the lower: leaflets 3, palmately wedge-shaped, 3–5-cleft: flowers 1 or rarely 2 on the stem: calyx white-hairy, with bractlets almost as broad and long as the ovate-lanceolate

divisions: corolla with obcordate petals, glabrous, veiny, keeled on the back with a sharp margined ridge: styles shorter than the akenes.

King mountain.

102. *RUBUS ARCTICUS GRANDIFLORUS* Ledeb. Fl. Ross. 2:70.—Stems low: leaves trifoliate, with the leaflets cuneate and entire at base, dentate from below the middle to the apex: flowers rose-color, 2–3^{cm} in diameter.

Type locality: “in America arctica ad sin. Kotzebue.”

103. *RUBUS CHAMAEMORUS* L. Sp. 494. 1753.—Low, with leaves simple, orbicular-reniform in outline, 3–5-lobed, and margins irregularly dentate: flowers white, 2^{cm} in diameter.

Type range: “in Sueciae paludibus uliginosis, turfosis frequens.”

104. *SANGUISORBA MEDIA* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 169.—Stems erect, 3–4^{dm} high: leaves mostly radical, compound with 9–11 petiolulate leaflets, the lowest pair smallest, oblong-ovate; the largest 3^{cm} long, and almost 2^{cm} wide, coarsely dentate, glabrous, paler on the lower surface, often tinged with purple; cauline leaves 3 or 2, with fewer and narrower leaflets; stipules dentate: flowers in a dense spike 1–2^{cm} long, purple.

Type locality: “in Canada.”

105. *SPIRAEA BETULAEFLORA* Pall. Fl. Ross. *pl.* 16. 1784–1788.—Low shrub, with slender erect branches clothed with reddish-brown bark: leaves on short petioles, broadly oval, crenate-serrate except near the base, glabrous, paler on the lower surface: corymbs sessile: flowers small, white, 6^{mm} in diameter: stamens much exserted: sepals reflexed, deltoid: follicles pubescent on the line of dehiscence, tipped by styles of almost equal length.

Type range: “in Sibiria orientali ad fl. maja.”

LEGUMINOSAE.

106. *ASTRAGALUS ALPINUS* L. Sp. Pl. 760. 1753.—This pretty little Astragalus is readily recognized by the capitate flower-cluster on a long peduncle, with the flowers and pods pendent:

the calyx and pods are clothed with black hairs: the corolla is white tinged with rose-color: leaflets small, canescent.

Type range: "in Alpibus, Lapponicis, Helveticis."

107. **Hedysarum auriculatum**, n. sp.—Stems 2–3^{cm} high, generally with two or three flowering erect branches, striate, appressed downy-pubescent: leaflets 9–13, petiolulate, lanceolate, aristate, 1–2.7^{cm} long, about 5^{mm} wide, veins prominent, lower surface with scattered pubescence, upper glabrous; petioles very short or wanting; stipules brown, sheathing, membranous, 2-cleft to below the middle with divisions attenuate: racemes 5–13^{cm} long, on long peduncles, with flowers pendent on recurved pedicels; bracts deciduous, linear-attenuate; bractlets narrowly linear, close under the calyx: calyx with one large subulate tooth opposite a broad sinus, the other four equal and shorter, about half as long as the tube, hairy pubescent on both surfaces: corolla rose-color, 12^{mm} long; keel 1^{cm} long, auricled at base, obtuse at apex; claws 4^{mm} long; wings linear, three times as long as the claws, less than 2^{mm} wide; banner obovate, emarginate, 1^{cm} long, 5^{mm} wide: pods consisting of 2–4 orbicular to oblong joints, glabrous, margined, veiny, 5–10^{mm} long.

Along the banks of streams.

108. **Hedysarum truncatum**, n. sp.—Stems erect, 2–2.5^{dm} high, slender, striate, subcinereous with scattered white hairs: leaflets 9–11, short-petiolulate, oval to ovate-lanceolate, mucronate, 10–15^{mm} long, veins prominent, pubescent a little on the midrib and margins; stipules brown, membranous, sheathing, with two attenuate apices: racemes 1 or 2, generally on peduncles about 6^{cm} long: flowers pendent, rose-color, 17^{mm} long:

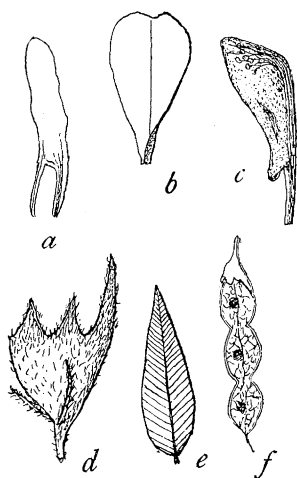


FIG. 4.—*Hedysarum auriculatum*: a, wing, $\times 2$; b, standard, $\times 2$; c, keel, $\times 2$; d, calyx, $\times 5$; e, leaf, nat. size; f, pod, nat. size.

calyx with two divisions subulate, one-third as long as the tube, densely hairy on both sides, thickened on the midrib: corolla glabrous; keel 1cm long, twice as long as the claw, truncate at base, obtuse at apex; wings linear-oblong, eight times as long as the claws; standard cuneate, obcordate at apex, 15mm long:

pods with 1-3 joints, which are glabrous, reticulate, orbicular-oval, becoming 6mm or more long, and margined all around.

This is near *H. alpinum* Willd. as delineated in Bot. Reg. *pl.* 808. It differs in pubescence, shape of leaflets, truncate keel, and fewer joints to the pod. Scattered over the tundra.

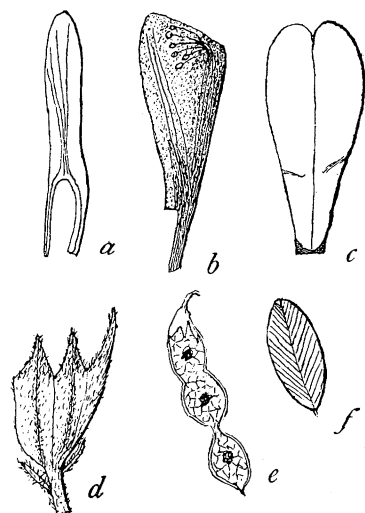


FIG. 5.—*Hedysarum truncatum*:
a, wing, $\times 2$; b, keel, $\times 2$; c, standard,
 $\times 2$; d, calyx, $\times 5$; e, pod, nat. size;
f, leaf, nat. size.

109. OXYTROPIS LEUCANTHA Pers. Syn. 2: 331. *Astragalus leucanthus* Pall. Astragal. 59. 1800.

—The specimens collected were in flower only: flowers yellow, in short oblong heads terminating the one or two scapes: caudex densely clothed with dead brown stipules and petioles: leaves and scapes cinereous with appressed hairs mixed with occasional longer ones;

the pubescence of the leaves chiefly on the margins and midrib: calyx densely clothed with long black hairs mixed with a few white ones.

According to the description in Gray's revision in *Proc. Am. Acad.* 20: 1-7, the flowers of the specimens seen by Dr. Gray were "well suffused with violet." These are distinctly yellow, without a tinge of violet. It may be some other species, or perhaps new.

Type locality: "in Siberia."

110. OXYTROPIS MERTENSIANA Turcz. Bull. Soc. Mosc. 68. 1840; Ledeb. Fl. Ross. 1: 584.—Leaves 3-5 or solitary: flowers purple, in 2-3-flowered heads: calyx clothed with black or brownish hairs which are also on the erect pods: pod shortly

stipitate, the ventral suture intruded so as to almost divide the pod into two cells.

Type locality: "in terra Tschutschorum ad sinum St. Laurentii."

EMPETRACEAE.

111. *EMPETRUM NIGRUM* L. Sp. Pl. 1022. 1753.—A heather-like prostrate shrub, forming dense beds a few centimeters high, with small crowded linear thick-keeled glossy leaves about 2–4^{mm} long: young stems and leaf margins glandular: midrib sunken on one side, invisible on the other: flowers inconspicuous and solitary in the upper axils: sepals and petals 3, purplish: stamens 3, exserted: pistillate flowers with a globose ovary surmounted by a short thick style having 6–9-toothed segments: fruit a blue-black berry known as "crow berry" and "heath berry."

The minute glands on the younger stems and margins of the leaves seem not to have been noted in any description seen by me, though these glands are to be found on all the most northern plants in the Herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences.

Type range; "in Europae frigidissimae montosis paludosis."

VIOLACEAE.

112. *VIOLA BIFLORA* L. Sp. Pl. 936. (1753).—Stems slender, ascending: leaves round-reniform, obtuse or acute, 1–2^{cm} wide, somewhat pubescent; lower ones on long petioles; upper ones on petioles but little longer than the blades; margins crenulate-denticulate, ciliate; stipules green, ovate-acuminate: flowers 1 or 2, yellow marked with brown lines on the largest petal, which is 1^{cm} long: sepals linear-subulate, 3–4^{mm} long; spur blunt, short: capsules pubescent: seeds mottled with brown, with a prominent raphe at the pointed end.

Type range: "in Alpibus Lapponiae, Austriae, Helvetiae, Angliae."

113. *VIOLA PALUSTRIS* L. Sp. Pl. 934. 1753.—Rootstock slender, creeping: leaves round-reniform, all basal, obscurely crenulate, glabrous; petioles generally shorter than the 2-bracted, 1-flowered scape: sepals ovate, white margined: corolla white, about 1^{cm} long, the lowest petal veined with purple, all without

beard in the throat ; spur short, rounded, of about equal length and breadth.

Only two specimens were collected, both in flower, and not good.

Type range: "in Europae frigidioris paludibus."

ONAGRACEAE.

114. *EPILOBIUM LATIFOLIUM* L. Sp. Pl. 347. 1753.—Stems less than 2^{dm} high, generally ascending, leafy to the base, minutely puberulent throughout, and somewhat canescent on the younger parts: leaves sessile, opposite or alternate, ovate-elliptical or lanceolate, with scattered callous teeth on the margin; midrib evident, but other veins obscure: flowers axillary or in racemes with leaf-like bracts on pedicels as long as the ovary: buds at first erect, then pendent, and again erect before anthesis: sepals crimson, linear-acuminate, shorter than the petals, 2^{mm} wide: petals a lighter shade of crimson, rhombic-ovate, somewhat unequal, about 2^{cm} long, and almost 1^{cm} wide, tapering at both ends: capsules erect spreading, 6^{cm} long, purplish, tapering at each end with the apex truncate: coma tawny.

Type range: "in Sibiria."

115. *EPILOBIUM SPICATUM* Lam. Fl. Fr. 3:482. 1778.—Entire plant glabrous: stems about 5^{dm} high, with the lower leaves scale-like: upper leaves opposite or verticillate in threes, lanceolate-acuminate, revolute with a few gland-like teeth along the upper margin, about 6^{cm} long, sessile at base, veiny: flowers in racemes, reflexed in bud, with the lower bracts leaf-like; upper ones minute; pedicels spreading, a little shorter than the ovary: calyx lobes crimson, oblanceolate, mucronate: petals obovate, 7^{mm} long, surpassing the calyx lobes, crimson: stamens 8, with filiform filaments shorter than the petals: style as long as the filaments; stigma with 4 divergent lobes: capsule becoming twice as long as the pedicels, 3^{cm}, purple, narrowed at each end, but with the apex truncate: coma on seeds dingy white.

UMBELLIFERAE.

116. *HERACLEUM LANATUM* Michx. Fl. 1: 166. 1803.—This is easily distinguished from all other members of this family by

the large ternate leaves with broad round-cordate cut-toothed leaflets: umbels large, and petals of the outer flowers generally dilated and 2-cleft.

The leaf-stalks and stems of this plant are used as food by the aborigines. Along the streams and near springs.

Type range: "in Canada."

CORNACEAE.

117. *CORNUS SUECICA* L. Sp. Pl. 118. 1753.—Distinguished from its near relative, *C. canadensis* L., by the 2-forked stem at the leaf axils of the first flowers.

Under the willows.

Type range: "in Suecia, Norvegica, Russia."

ERICACEAE.

118. *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS ALPINA* Spreng. Syst. 2: 287. *Arbutus alpina* L. Sp. Pl. 395. 1753.—Stems forming mats with woody branches, creeping: leaves thin, deciduous, obovate-elliptical, acute, tapering at base to a margined petiole, ciliate when young, about half as long as the blade; margin serrate; surface smooth, veiny, turning reddish-purple: fruit a red, juicy berry, containing 5 seeds.

The berries which were collected and preserved in formalin may not be ripe. According to the descriptions they are black when ripe.

Type range: "in Alpibus Lapponiae, Helvetiae, Sibiriae."

119. *ANDROMEDA POLIFOLIA* L. Sp. Pl. 393, 1753; Fl. Lapp. *pl. 1. fig. 3.*—This pretty little plant has globular urn-shaped, rose-colored flowers in few-flowered terminal umbels: the narrow leaves are so strongly revolute as often to show only the midrib, sometimes not even that; lower leaf surface pale, upper bright green.

Type locality: "in defertis subhumidis muscosis et paludosis etiam in Alpibus immer per totam Sueciam, mixta vaccinio crescit."

120. *CASSIOPE TETRAGONA* Don. Edinburg. N. Phil. Jour. 17: 158. 1834. *Andromeda tetragona* L. Sp. Pl. 393. 1753.—Leaves imbricated in four ranks, each with a groove down the middle: the pretty white bells are at the summit of the stems and hang from the top of erect thread-like peduncles.

Type locality: "in Alpibus Lapponicis."

121. *LEDUM PALUSTRIS* L. Sp. Pl. 391. 1753.—Shrub with leaves linear, revolute, clothed with brown wool on the lower surface, marked with quadrangular veining on the upper: flowers white, in corymbs terminating the branches.

Type range: "in Europae septentrionalis paludibus uliginosis."

122. *LOISLEURIA PROCUMBENS* Desv. Journ. Bot. 1:35. 1808. *Azalea procumbens* L. Sp. Pl. 151. 1753; Fl. Lapp. *pl.* 6. *fig.* 2.—A pretty little prostrate suffrutescent plant, with small crimson open-campanulate flowers in umbels terminating the stems.

Type range: "in Alpihus Europae."

123. *RHODODENDRON KAMTCHATICUM* Pall. Fl. Ross. 1:48. *pl.* 33.—One of the most beautiful of arctic plants: leaves obovate-spatulate, veiny, bristly-ciliate: flowers rich crimson, with the calyx persistent and the divisions of the corolla almost an inch long.

Type locality: "Kamtchatka."

124. *RHODODENDRON LAPPONICUM* Wahl. Fl. Suec. 249. 1824. *Azalea Laponica* L. Sp. Pl. 151. 1753.—A low much branched prostrate shrub about 8^m high, with rough brownish bark, the outer part splitting irregularly into small plates: leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, oblong to elliptical or even ovate, 3–10^{mm} long, about half as wide, with entire revolute margins, mucronate apex, subcuneate base, midrib sulcate on the upper surface and prominent on the lower, surface minutely pitted, the pits covered with a brown scale, denser on the lower surface: flowers on peduncles a little longer than the petioles, 2 or 3 at the ends of the branches, apparently without bracts: calyx of 4 very short round divisions about 1^{mm} long and wide, green or purplish, ciliate, lepidote with greenish scales: corolla purple, rotate-campanulate, of 4 oblong-orbicular lobes twice as long as the tube, 3 larger than the fourth, wavy-margined, hairy in the throat, glabrous otherwise: stamens 7 or 8: style purple, twice geniculate; stigma capitate; ovary narrowly ovoid, lepidote.

There was but one specimen of this collected, and the peculiarity of the

four divisions of the perianth may be an individual characteristic. In other respects it resembles the figure in Bot. Mag. *pl.* 3106.

Type range: "in Alpihus Lapponiae."

125. *VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM* L. Sp. Pl. 350. 1753.—This arctic huckleberry has solitary or clustered, pendent, globular urn-shaped flowers: leaves deciduous, pale and veiny on the lower surface, smooth or puberulent on both sides, with revolute margin, and obtuse, retuse, or sometimes mucronate apex: berry said to be blue-black, covered with a bloom when ripe.

Type range: "in Sueciae borealibus and alpinis; uliginosis."

DIAPENSIACEAE.

126. *DIAPENSIA LAPPONICA* L. Sp. Pl. 141. 1753; Fl. Lapp *pl.* 1. *fig.* 1.—Suggests a plant belonging to the Ericaceae, with its mat of shining evergreen leaves: stamens inserted in the sinus of the lobes of the corolla, and anthers obliquely dehiscent: capsule loculicidally 3-valved.

The pretty white flowers suggest those of *Moneses uniflora* Gray.

Type locality: "in Alpihus Lapponicis."

PRIMULACEAE.

127. *ANDROSACE CHAMAEJASME* Willd. Sp. Pl. 1: 799. 1797.—This pretty little primrose differs from the common form of this variable species. The corolla is white with a yellow eye, later turning purplish with the eye purple. The leaves are small and clustered at base in a rosulate bunch. The flowers are small in a capitate umbel, terminating a slender scape about 3^{cm} high.

Type locality: "in Austriae alpihus."

128. *DODECATHEON FRIGIDUM* Ch. and Schl. Linnaea 1: 223. 1826.—Scape from 5^{cm} to 3^{dm} high (in fruit): roots fleshy-fibrous, from an oblique rootstock: leaves spatulate, oval or almost orbicular to ovate, glabrous; margin sinuate: umbels 2-3-flowered, with diavarcate pedicels glandular-puberulent with purple glands (this pubescence also found on the calyx and the upper part of the scape): involucre of short, subulate bracts: flowers nodding, violet: divisions of calyx deltoid, 2^{mm} long:

lobes of corolla ligulate, 15^{mm} long: anthers on very short filaments, connate: capsule about twice as long as the calyx, the top falling off when the seeds are ripe.

Type locality: "frigidissima loca Sinus St. Laurentii, a nive defluente irrigata."

129. PRIMULA MISTASSINICA Michx. Fl. Am. Bor. 1: 124. 1803.—Roots fibrous, white: leaves clustered at the base of the scape, elliptical, dentate in the upper part, cuneate and entire in the lower; petioles from almost none to twice the length of the blade, sheathing at base: scape about 1^{dm} high, slender: umbel 2-many-flowered; involucre of narrow linear-acuminate bracts; pedicels varying in length from 2–10^{mm}: calyx of narrowly deltoid minutely puberulent divisions about equaling the tube of the corolla: corolla white with yellow tube, the limb consisting of five 2-lobed divisions.

Type locality: "ad lacus Mistassins Canadam inter et fretum Hudsonis."

130. PRIMULA NIVALIS Pall. It. 3: 320, 444; App. 723. *pl. G. fig. 2*; Ch. & Schl. Linnaea 1: 215.—Roots fleshy-fibrous: leaves and scape from a stout caudex clothed with broad ovate scarious scales: leaves broadly lanceolate, narrowed to the petiole, which is somewhat shorter than the blade; margins from entire to sinuate-dentate: scape slender, 2–3 times as long as the leaves: umbel few-flowered; involucre, upper part of scape, pedicels, and calyx more or less farinose; bracts of involucre linear-acuminate: divisions of the calyx longer than the tube, black-purple, edged with white-farinose margins, about half as long as the tube of the corolla: corolla crimson, salverform, with elliptical divisions shorter than the tube: flowers nodding at first, later becoming erect.

There are some fragmentary specimens with many-flowered umbels and shorter and stouter scapes and pedicels. This species appears to vary extremely. Chamisso and Schlechtendal describe the various forms which they found in different localities. Two flowering stalks which are very young, having the flowers declined on one side in a farinose umbel, are probably specimens of *Primula eximia* Greene, Pittonia 3: 251.

131. TRIENTALIS EUROPAEA ARCTICA Ledeb. Fl. Ross. 3: 25.

1846-1851. *T. arctica* Fisch. Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. 2: 121. 1840.—Stems very slender, filiform, about 7^{cm} high, with 1 or 2 very small leaves (not more than 5^{mm} long) below the whorl: whorled leaves oblanceolate to obovate, entire, thin, varying in size from 5-15^{mm}: flower solitary on a filiform stem about as long as the rest of the plant: sepals 6, narrowly linear-acuminate, reddish: petals white, narrowly obovate or elliptical, mucronate at apex, 5^{mm} long, almost twice as long as the sepals.

In regard to *T. Europaea* in Fl. Lapp., Linnaeus says that the divisions of the corolla are acute when the plant grows in dry places, obtuse in wet places. This differs from *T. arctica*, according to the description, in having petals mucronate instead of obtuse.

Type range: "Western shore and islands, from Sandy bay, in Clarence straits (Tolmie), to Unalashka, Langsdorff, Chamisso."

PLUMBAGINACEAE.

132. *ARMERIA VULGARIS* Willd. Enum. 133. *Statice Armeria* L. Sp. Pl. 274. 1753.—Root vertical, slender, fusiform: caudex densely clothed below with the brown sheathing dilated petioles of former leaves; above with the rosulate cluster of green leaves: these linear, obtuse or acute, about as broad as the scape and 2-4 times shorter, ciliate on the margins, otherwise entire: scapes glabrous, 1-2^{dm} high, capped by the head of flowers; lowest bracts sheathing the stem, connate, laciniate, brown; outer ones brown tinged with pink, orbicular or broadly ovate, glabrous, scarious; inner ones among the flowers similar but thinner, equaling the flowers: these on short slender pedicels: calyx with the border 5-toothed, with erosely margined submuticous teeth, ribbed, hairy on the ribs below, white suffused with pink; tube turbinate, with 10 ribs densely clothed with upwardly-appressed hairs.

This is one of the numerous forms of this variable species, some of which have been described as distinct.

[*To be concluded.*]